Bombay Gazette

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1840. 3,177.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 24th June 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, June 24, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, June 24, 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "HIGGINSON" 413 Tons, WM. HOGG, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail on the 25th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "LINTIN," 553 Tons, J. GILLMAN, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her cargo engaged will sail on the 26th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 24th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, the fine Ship "*Shannon*" of 753 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 30th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain KELLOCK, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, the River built Ship "CATHERINE," of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will sail on the first proximo. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will sail on the 28th or 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOGLER AND Co.—Bombay Green, 24th June 1840.

CIRCULAR.

THE REV. DR. WILSON will (D.V.) resume his Wednesday evening lectures on the 24th of June, at 7 o'clock. The two first will be devoted to a description of the state of religious opinion, inquiry, and feeling, among several tribes of Natives lately visited in Gujarat and Mahárâshtra.

Ambrolie, 22d June 1840.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*

By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE, on Monday, the 6th day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this twenty second day of June in the fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

G. F. HUGHES,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો=(શ્રી•મુમ્બઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ક રૂપ•તથા•ખબર•હીમ્મતથી•જાહેર• કરૂંયજે• શ્રી•મુમ્બઇજી•જુડીક્રેટરની• શ્રુપરીમ્ર•કોરટ• માટલ• ગેશંન•ખેશગે•જે• ઠેકાણે•કોરટ•ભરે ચ•તેજ•ઘેર ગે•શ્રી•મુમ્બઇનાં•કોટ•મ્રમે•સો મવારને•દીને•તારીખ• ૬ ઠી•આવતા•જુલાઇ મહીનાનાંકે•કલાક• ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલા•પોહોર નાં•ગેશંન•ભરાગે*

અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાકે•આ દમીરાલટી•ગેશંન•કિટલેજે• દરીમાવરહી•ખાતા નાં•નેમાવની•રાજા•ખેશગે•શાશારૂકે•જેકોઇ માણશનો•ટંટો•મથવા• ખુન•મથવા•વાંકા ણગેની ચોરી• મથવા•દરીમાનાં•ચાંચીમા• ચોરો•મથવા તરકટ•મથવા•કૂરેક•બીજી•તક શીરનો•દાવો•કેઇ•તેકનો•નેમાવ•છાંડે*

અને•કું•શરીર•ખબર•હીમ્મથી•માપુ ચજે•જેકોઇ•માણશનો•ટંટો•કમા•ચોરી•ઈ મા•ખુન•કમા•તરકટ•કમા•કૂરેક•કંકર•બી જી•તકશીરનો•દાવો•કેઇ•તે•માણશ•પોતા નો•મુદો•ખરો•કરવા•શાકું•જે•દાકાડો•ઉપ ર•છાપેલોછે•તે•દાકાડે• તથા•ઉપર• છાપે લા•ડેકાણે•તાકું•તેકનાં•ગુવાકી•મગાર•શા કેલી•માપે•અને•પોતે•કાજર•થાઈ અને•તે વાં•માણગો•કોરટનાં•કેકમ•વગર•કોરટમાં થી•બકે•નકી=તારીખ• ૨૨ મી•જુન•તથા• મંગારેજની રાતકી•વીકટોરીયાનું•વરશ•ગોઠુ ૭-૬૫-કીફજ-૧૨૧૫*

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Wednesday the 24th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will expose for sale by Public Auction, the Household Furniture of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Pictures &c. &c. also a French 8 day Musical Clock, a Gold Geneva Watch, a Double Barrelled gun by Nock, a Sextant by Troughton, an Organ, playing 30 Tunes and an Overture, an eight keyed flute by Drouet, a Dressing Case, Silver Ware comprising Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, a Tea Pot, Plates, Cups and Saucers &c. Rich Plated Ware consisting of Curry, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureen, Sauce, Ditto Wine Coolers, Table Dishes and Covers, Bottle Stands, Candlesticks &c. Likewise an Invoice of cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Champaign Ditto &c. &c. Likewise a quantity of Bottled Fruit and Anchovy Paste, &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament of FREDERICK STANLEY, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to HUMPHREY FRANCIS OWEN Esquire of Bombay British Merchant, the sole Executor named in and appointed by the abovementioned Will of the said deceased.—All persons concerned therein are bereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of June 1840.

E. ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctor.

SAIL CANVAS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of Superior SAIL CANVAS No. 1 to 6, also a few Spruce Spars, from 8½ to 11½ Inches diameter, and 50 to 70 feet in length.

Meadow Street, 24th June 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden)	do.	do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale)	do.	do.	do.	„	18
Madeira	do.	do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do.	do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834)	do.	do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	do.	„	36
Orinto	do.	do.	do.	„	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 24th June 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 24th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

Bombay, 24th June 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By *order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle 10th June 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There are two circumstances, that have occurred at the General Court Martial now sitting here, which seem to deserve public attention—the one the authority under which the Court was convened, and the other the manner in which the prosecution has been conducted.

With regard to the first point, General Courts Martial on an Officer or European Soldier of the Honorable Company are held in this Country, when the Commander in Chief belongs to the Queen's Army, by virtue of Sect: 30 of the 4 Geo: IV. Cap. 81, which is as follows—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so long as any of His Majesty's Forces shall be employed to act within or under the authority of the said Company's Presidencies in the East Indies, the power of appointing Courts Martial or authorizing the appointment of Courts Martial for the trial of any Officer or Soldier of the said Company OF OR BELONGING TO THE SAID PRESIDENCY, shall be in the Officer for the time being Commanding-in-Chief, of such of His Majesty's Forces as shall be employed within or under the authority of such Presidency." From this enactment, consequently, it is evident that the power of a Commander-in-Chief in India to convene Courts Martial is restricted, to the convening of such only as are held for the trial of an Officer or Soldier belonging to the Presidency within which he is employed, and that he is not hereby authorized to convene a Court Martial for the trial of an Officer and Soldier belonging to another Presidency. The trial, therefore, of an Officer of the Madras Army by a Court Martial held under the warrant of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, must be considered to be unsanctioned by law, and all proceedings held in consequence to be null and void *ab initio*. There is no doubt but that this enactment is productive of much inconvenience to the public service; as it prevents the trial of Officers of a different Presidency, when serving with the Forces of another Presidency or when residing within its limits on leave of absence, in the case of their conduct requiring public investigation. But this inconvenience cannot be avoided, as no authority can take upon itself to supply or rectify the defects of an Act of Parliament.

With regard to the other point, it has hitherto been the invariable custom that the complainnant should appear at Courts Martial as the prosecutor, or at least as the informant; as being the person best acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and thus best qualified for conducting, or assisting in conducting the prosecution. At the present trial, however, the prosecutor is the Acting Judge Advocate, and the Officer who preferred the complaint, and whose character consequently depends materially upon its substantiation, has not been allowed to remain in Court, in order that he might afford information to the Judge Advocate, and assist him with those suggestions which the course of the proceedings might render necessary.—As far indeed as relates to the prosecution this is of little consequence, because the prosecutor must confine himself to the proof of the allegations contained in the charge; but, suppose the defence to depend principally on extenuation, it will be evident that the Judge Advocate having no personal knowledge of the circumstances of the case, must be unable to distinguish whether the statements of the prisoner are true or false, and to cross-examine his witnesses in such a manner as to produce the truth.—Thus from no intentional failure on the part of the Judge Advocate, much might be admitted on the record of the proceedings prejudicial to the Officer who made the complaint, without his being either aware of it or of his having had an opportunity of explaining or refuting it. Why, therefore, such a mode of proceeding has been adopted in the present instance seems to require explanation; but *that it is incompatible with such an* investigation of the charge as would render impartial justice to both parties is too apparent.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant.
CRITES.

22nd June 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

To C. D. GILDER, Esq.

Secretary to the District Benevolent Society Bombay.

SIR,—We beg leave to send herewith a Donation of Rs. 750 in aid of the Funds of the Society, and in relief of the many claims upon the Committee, which will naturally arise from the late melancholy Shipwrecks.

We are, Sir,
Your most Obdt. Servants,
(Signed) REMINGTON, & Co.

Bombay, 22d June 1840.

MEDICAL WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I request you will have the kindness to give the following insertion in your widely circulated Journal, as explicatory of the extent to which the *boon*, lately granted, will benefit the subordinate Medical Department.—At the same time, might I beg leave to call your attention to the condition, and prospects of the Medical, as compared with the Military Warrant-Officers under this Presidency.—I dare say you are fully aware, that the comparative rank, in either department is the same. And you no doubt know the nature and extent of the duties falling to be performed by those classes respectively.—But I regret to have to say, that although the comparative rank is the same, and the duties being *at least* as *responsible*, and *important*; yet, that the remuneration to the *Medical*, is in every respect *miserably* short of that received by their more fortunate *Military* brethren.

I trust, Sir, that you will see and point out the impropriety, and perhaps the impolicy, and *injustice*, of withholding from one class of Warrant-Officers,—that, which is bestowed on another:—the comparative rank (and for a long time the salaries) of the respective Grades in both departments being *now*, as for the last 19 or 20 years synonymous.

Your's obediently,
BOLUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY TIMES.

SIR,—In returning you, in the name of the Medical Warrant-Officers, most sincere thanks for the very sympathetic manner in which you were pleased to notice the boon granted to their Department, by the G. G. O. of the 15th instant, I mean the *Full Batta to be received by those servants, when at a distance exceeding* 200 *Miles from the Presidency*, I would beg leave to remark, that this does not deserve the name of *boon*, whilst it perhaps has the appearance of being such; as it will only be received by some five or seven individuals—namely. 1 Apothecary, 1 Steward, and from four to six Assistant Apothecaries, who come within the pale of the G. O. as all others who exceed this distance have before been necessarily receiving Field allowances, because considered in the Field. Had the same allowance of *Full Batta*, at all stations, even Poona excepted, as lately granted to the Military, been also extended to the Medical W. O., then indeed it might be named a BOON *to their Department*, which so very seldom partake of any thing deserving such name. I imagine, Sir, that few will be hardy enough to deny, but that the *Full Bat-*

ta as granted to one *Department*, should in common justice be granted the other—when they have one rank in common, and have to uphold the same degree of respectability; because if they have no respectability, why entitle them Warrant-Officers :—the very name involves respectability. But I do not so much talk of the Departmental respectability, as *utility*, involving the *amount* and *kind* of labour which those servants have to perform, and which by the bye are not of the most inviting or pleasing nature, and do not always consist simply in the essential, though easily performed task of making a pill preparing a plaster, or the administering a dose of Medicine &c. —But often involve necessity of *selecting* and *determining* the *kind* and *quantity* of each ingredient indicated as necessary for the purpose; no such easy task to the uninitiated :—in short Mr. Editor, they often have to prescribe, as well as to *prepare* and *administer* the Medicine. This then involves a degree of acquirement which should entitle the possessor to some small degree of consideration, greater than that *now* betowed by the authorities on their subordinate Medical Officers. It appears that but few can appreciate the labours of this class of servants, because they think their duties comprize little or no responsibility, but let me tell such persons that such being their opinion, they are sadly in error, and that the sooner they get out of it, the better perhaps, it may be for the suffering Warrant-Officers. I could expatiate at great length, and more graphically detail the duties which those servants are generally called on to perform, but shall for the present forbear doing so, as it would spin out this already long epistle, to a great and tedious length, but with your kind permission, I shall, if necessary trouble you with their detail in a further communication at some future time; and shall now conclude by putting the following queries, viz :—*Is there to be no amelioration whatever in the condition of the Medical W. O.—Are they to consider that they alone of all civilized Society are to remain fixed and unchangeable, whilst improvements,* INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, and DEPARTMENT ALL are the order of the day, & are proceeding with giant strides to their accomplishment. *Experience proves* that those servants are both useful and intelligent, and that this cannot be? and the same hard mother tells us, that were this department better organized and paid, it would prove still further useful, and better calculated in emergencies, to meet any demand which might be made on its capabilities.

Pray excuse the prolixity of the above, and if deserving, kindly give it a place in your valuable columns and oblige.

Your's gratefully,
BOLUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Mr. EDITOR,—Having, in your last issue, perused a letter signed "A friend of Bombay" and your own comments thereon, in both of which several individuals are most justly and deservedly held forth to the admiration and gratitude of the community, for their fearless and humane exertions during the melancholy events of the 17th and 18th Instant, allow me to bring to the notice of the public and yourself, a further instance of devotedness to the dictates of humanity. It will he in the recollection of many, that a considerable number of persons were assembled, during the greater part of the night of the 17th Instant, round that portion of the "Competent" which lies at some distance from the Light House. Most sanguine hopes having been entertained that the unfortunate Bentinck would hold together until morning, all, with the exception of some 10 or 12 persons who had determined upon remaining there all night, left shortly after midnight.—Those who remained were principally officers, among which were recognised; Lieut. Simpson Marine Battalions. Lieut Mackenzie H. M. 41st Regiment, Lieuts. Rolland and Renny 19th Regt. N. I. Ensign Phayre 25th Regt. N. I. and one or two others, whose names were unknown to my informant. Between 1 and 2 o'clock cries were heard in the direction of the wreck. so reiterated, and of so piteous a nature were they, that there remained but little doubt that the vessel had at length broken up. The little band dispersed immediately in various directions to render all the assistance in their power to the poor sufferers. Impelled, it is to be supposed, by an anxious desire to render their assistance more effective than it could otherwise have been had they remained on the rocks, or as some say with the immediate intention of endeavouring to save some of the females, Messrs. Mackenzie and Renny were seen to swim off together towards the wreck. The weather had moderated considerably, but there was still a tremendous surf on, and the undertaking was one of the most imminent peril. It was, nevertheless, encountered most fearlessly and successfully. Not a vestige, however, remained of the unfortunate Bentinck; but the efforts of these two gentlemen were not destined to remain unrewarded. They succeeded from time to time, in picking up, and bringing to shore a considerable number of the sufferers. Mr. Mackenzie was fortunate enough to rescue one poor fellow whose leg had been shattered by a portion of the wreck. He was lashed to the main top. I envy Mr. M. his feelings on the occasion. The efforts of the remainder of the party were attended with equal success, and all concerned confidently affirm, that, had their number been greater, nearly all the unfortunates who drifted into Back Bay, might to a certainty, have been saved.

The above, Mr. Editor, is a brief statement of facts, with which, I am of opinion, none should remain unacquainted; being, as they essentially are, so highly honourable to all concerned, both as men and Christians; and few, I am assured, will deny them an abundant claim upon the high estimation and gratitude of their fellow men.

By inserting the above in your valuable journal, you will greatly oblige.

Your very obedient,
F. B.

Tuesday, 23rd June.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SIR,—Allow me to inform you that I know a gentleman attached to a situation not a hundred miles from the American Mission of this place, who was no idle spectator of the late heart rending scenes near the Light-house, I do not see his name amongst those so justly distinguished individua's, furnished in your last issue, and though I know that gentleman too well to suppose that he would for a moment heed its absence, assured as he fully is that his name and his acts are recorded elsewhere; (neither do I blame you, Mr. Editor, you having already, by anticipation, made the *amende honorable*, in having stated that "if any names had been left out, it was inadvertently :")—still as I am one of those who like to see things as they should be, I thought it as well to say a word or two.

Your's obediently,
VERBUM SAPIENTI.

June 23 d 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—Ensign G. Scott, Infantry from England.
do do.—Cornet E. Campbell, Infantry from England.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Captain Thornton, 2d B. E. Regiment to Poonah.
do do.—Lieutenant Guerin, 2d B. E. Regiment to Poonah.
do do.—Lieutenant Hibbert, 2d B. E. Regiment to Poonah.
do do.—Lieutenant Saunders, 2d B. E. Regiment to Poonah.
do do.—Lieutenant D. Arcy, H. M. 94th Regiment to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—June 22. Barque Mor, A. Young, Master, from the Coast left Gogo 15th Instant.

SAILED.—June 22. The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg. to Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Sesostris.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Kusrovi e, ady Grant, Wm. Sharples, Shannon, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, owjee Family, Adele, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, Crown, Queen Victoria, Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Oriental, Elizabeth Walker, Circasia, Salacia, Sir Wm. Wallace, Colchester, Majestic, Castle, Huntly, Lord Auckland, and Mor.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Brig Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vssels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Persian Gulf	23d July.
Inglis..	B. & A Hormasjee.....	London ..	5th July.
James Pattison.	MacVicar Burn & Co.....	Calcutta..	25th June.
Shannon..	Forbes & Co..	Liverpool	30th June
W. Sharples....	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverpool	Do.
Rajasthan.....	Nicol and Co..	Liverpool	20th July.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and Co.....	Liverpool	5th July.
Cleveland.....	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th June.
Caledonia.....	McGregor Brownrigg &co	Liverpool	
Lintin....	Higginson and Cardwell....	Liverpool	4th July.
Higginson.. ..	Higginson and Cardwell.. .	Liverpool	Do.
Crown....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	6th July.
Thetis....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol & Co		
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..	London ..	
Majestic.... ...	George S. King		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co.		
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..		
William Turner	Pollexfen Milne and co.....	Singapoor.	
Mary Mitchelson.....	Foster & co....	Liverpool	
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & co.....		
Circassian.. ...	Ritchie Stuart& Co.....		
Oriental..	Dirom Carter and co..	Calcutta...	4th July.
Elizabeth Walker.....			
West India . ..	Frith and co...	Mauritius.	4th July.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, carter and co.....		
Justina....	Wooler & co..	Calcutta..	
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
David Clark..	Ritchie Steuart and co.....	Ditto.. ..	In July.
Catherine.....	Forbes and co.	Ditto.. ..	
Sir J. Herschel	McG. Brownrigg & co.		
Bencoolen.... ..	Macvicar Burn and co.... ..	Sydney ..	4th July.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Euphrates	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Tartar.....	Remington & Co	London ..	15th Mar.
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th March
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth. .	DiromCarter&Co	London ..	
Calcutta.....	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	17th March
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2u April.
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	Dirom, Cart.&Co	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	W. Nicol and co..	Hull.....	18th Mar.
John Garrow.	Foster & Co....	Newcastle	
Quinten Leech	.....	Clyde.. ..	27th March
John Mitchell.	White Barlass & co.....	Do.. ..	
Memnon.....	.....	Llanelly ..	
Ino.....	Dirom, Carter&C.	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	.....	Bordeaux	4th June
Bolivar..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Rio.....	
Colombo.....	DiromCarter&co	Suez.. ..	
Le Cares.. ..	T. Jefferies & co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Harret Scott.	Pollexfen and Milne....	Liverpool.	September

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
24th Wednesday.....	5 15	5 45
25th Thursday.....	6 15	6 49

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MAY.
.. *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	June 2nd.
Delhi..	June 3rd.
Agra.....	June 4th.
Madras.....	June 6th.
Ceylon.....	May 28th.
Maulmain..	April 1st.
Singapoor.....	April 28th.
China.....	April 4th.
Australia..	Feb. 25th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 24—Wednesday.—Nativity of St. John Baptist. 2nd Term Supreme Court ends.
25—Thursday.—King George IV. died, 1830 King William IV. Accession, 18..0.
26—Friday.
27—Saturday.
28—Sunday.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.—King William IV. proclaimed 1830.
29—Monday.—New Moon.
30—Tuesday.—St. Peter.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 18TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 97 12 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 103 8 to 104
Bank Share at 24 | 25 per Cent.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 24, 1840.

THERE is a report in existence that the North West Passage has at length been discovered. We have not found it among our London Files, but are promised a perusal of the Paper containing the News and shall give it early insertion.

A Correspondent signing himself F. B. has given us information which we record with pleasure as highly honorable to the parties concerned. Lieut.'s Simpson Marine Battalion, Mackenzie 41st Foot, Rolland and Rennie of the 19th N. I. and Ensign Phayre of the 25th N. I. held a fearful night watch on the rocks round the wreck of the *Competent* on the night of the 19th. When the wild farewell rose to Heaven upon the breeze, they rushed to the succour and plunging into the boiling surge, saved many who would else have been engulphed. We are daily receiving accounts of individual heroism, and can truly say it is a labor of love to record them.

A letter from a Correspondent signed "VERBUM SAPIENTI" reminds us that we omitted to mention Mr. Webster of the American Mission Press's name, as one active on the 18th in rendering assistance at the wrecks. We did however in a former paper mention his exertions with the praise they merited and now have much pleasure in reiterating the same remarks.

WE insert a letter from Messrs, Remington and Co. to Mr. Gilder, forwarding a Donation of 750 Rupees to him as Secretary to the Benevolent Society in Bombay. This munificent Gift is intended to assist the Officers and Crew of the late Ships *Lord William Bentinck* and *Castlereagh*. We trust the public duly appreciate this charitable Institution, as it not only does the greatest good to deserving objects, but puts a stop in a great measure to mendicity and imposition. The Beggars in Bombay are neither half so importunate nor exhibit such disgusting spectacles in our streets, as formerly, At the present time great calls will necessarily be made on its funds to assist the Poor Mariners who have been thrown naked and destitute on our Coast. We have no doubt that the present example of generosity will be imitated by many—and we are certain funds so obtained, will be judiciously distributed by the Committee of Management and the indefatigable Secretary.

AN inquest was held the day before yesterday on the body of a Hammaul, an old servant in the employ of Mr. Marriott, when a verdict was returned that deceased had killed himself, but no cause could be traced for the commission of the Act.

Another inquest was also held yesterday at the Obelisk road on a new born male child, and a verdict returned of still born.

THE *Courier* in remarking on a paragraph in our paper of the 22nd instant, in which we pointed out an unmitigated plagiarism on the part of that Journal from our pages, says,

"We regret exceedingly the absence of the usual signs of a quotation and the more so, because that paper, with a most unhappy want of taste and feeling, has coupled the heart rending description of a man praying on the brink of eternity with some ribald nonsense taken from a play. The public will we fear appreciate too fully this desecration of the most momentous act of human existence."

Now we placed the two paragraphs side by side merely as a specimen of the said literary plagiarism without reference to the subject matter, and had we chosen we could have selected other passages from the same article transferred in the same way. We never heard Sheridan's Critic styled ribald nonsense before, and the quotation was merely put down as apposite to the proceedings of our Brother, not with reference to the awful calamities which have occurred, and which none can more deeply deplore than ourselves. We rather think the public *will appreciate* what we have said, and will not attribute to us any intention of dscrating the most momentous act of human existence. The public too will recollect that the heart rending description was our own and also, when and how it was first published.

WE have noticed a paragraph in the *Herald* of 23d June, and cannot understand what the drift of his argument is. He has charged as a sin of omission on the Captain's of Merchantmen, that they did not come to the rescue in their Boats with their Crews, and then falls foul of them for embarking in the same Boat to concentrate their efforts in saving the distressed. He says he has "*no wish* to disparage their efforts" then in the name of all that is just, what does he mean by his remarks at all? He goes on then to say "There were certainly no Life Boats on the spot and so far "Government is to blame in some degree, "but there were plenty of other Boats on "the ground, and no crews to carry them out "to the relief of the sufferers &c." Now if Government found Boats was it not imperative to find Crews for them. Is the Government so paralized in means as to be unable to send down hundreds of Classees and Crews of Vessels of War at an exigency. If so, on a sudden outbreak of war, Bombay may be lost for want of material of resistance, and a fleet may anchor in the Harbour and batter away at our walls without let or molestation. Moreover in Harbour very few of the Country Ships have any Crew, but a gang of Batta Wallahs, or men for discharging Cargo, the Classees being paid off on the arrival of the Vessel in Harbour. We can also refer the *Herald* to a Police report to shew that the sailors on board one of the H. C. Steamers of War refused to get their Vessel under way, and if such apathy existed in a British Tar, what can we look for among Natives who are too much fatalists to try even any extraordinary means for their own preservation, let alone any efforts to save others. Shipwrecks like other accidents are sudden and unexpected, and where at a pinch is to be found the controlling and sagacious individual who is to have the managing voice and authority in such cases. With regard to the stigma cast upon the Merchant Service in general in the latter paragraphs of the *Herald* article, if he will take the trouble to consult the yearly returns of the losses in the Navy, he will find a pretty general average of wrecks and misery there. That there are many persons employed as Commanders of Crafts from home, who are perhaps mere practical Sailors, we may admit, but these remarks in no way apply to the Country Service, many of the Captains in which are not only intrepid Sailors but excellent Navigators, and beside the gentlemen of that Service we have not heard of any other Captains of Merchantmen assisting.

The final allusions to the loss at Kurrachee (i. e. the Hannah) and the Castlereagh are particularly infelicitous. Every man on board the *Hannah* saw the real state of the case, and the Commander is known to be as skilful a Navigator as belongs to the Port. The attack upon Captain Tonk's at a time when he labours under distress bodily and mental is to say the least uncharitable. We are much mistaken if those much better able to speak with certainty on this subject do not take it up. On a strict perusal of Captain Tonk's letter, *we* are of opinion, that he did do all that could be done to save his vessel, and that her loss is mainly to be attributed to a want of sufficient marks to indicate the Harbour in the hazy and tremendous weather which unhappily prevailed when those calamities occurred. There is no angular position with the Light House from which even a *scientific man* could calculate his distance Trigonometrically speaking you must have two points given to find a third, and until another light house is built on Kenery, an accident of this nature may happen to any officer however scientific and sagacious, *in dark* nights and tempestuous weather.

WE find that we omitted some names of those who were saved as well as those who were lost of the Crew of the *Lord William Bentinck*, and we accordingly subjoin an amended list of the correctness of which we have been assured.

OFFICERS AND CREWS.

LOST.	SAVED.
Captain Ord	Pennington, 2nd Mate
Kempthorne, 1st Officer	Kingcome, 3rd do.
Stockley, Surgeon	Bushe, 4th do.
Villiers, Midshipman	Campbell, Midshipman
Ord, do.	Lothian, Carpenter
Maclean, Boatswain	Crosby, Sail Maker
Gates, do. Mate	Pritchard, Steward
Donaghue, Cook	Coombes, Boatswain's Mate.
West, Butcher	
Wheeler, Cuddy Servant	Anderson, Sailor
Spencer, Sailor	Anderson, do.
Littlewood, do.	Kilbie, do.
Holston, do.	Lowe, do.
Caut, do.	King, do.
	Connell, do.
	Humberston, do,
	Adderton, do.
	Cocken, do.
	Sweetman, do.
	Brady, do
	Woodward, do.
	Brown, do.
	Kent, do.
	McCulloch, do.

BENEATH is a List of the Gentlemen of the Masonic Lodge PERSEVERANCE who have subscribed so liberally to the Mariners of the late wrecks. We de em their example high-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ly worthy of imitation, and trust to see a further sum realized by the Benevolent,

Masonic Subscription for the Relief of the Distressed Crews of the Ships Lord Wm. Bentinck and Lord Castlereagh.

	Rs.		Rs.
R. W. Br. Burnes		Br. F. Ryan.....	20
K. H.....	30	,, J. Renny.....	20
The Lodge Perseverance.....	200	,, J. S. Unwin..	10
Brother R. H. Kennedy M. D....	50	,, H. J. Woodward.....	20
,, Joseph Glen..	50	,, L. R. Reid..	30
,, J. Mullaly....	15	,, G. Kingston...	12
,, R. Walter.....	15	,, B. Seton.. ...	25
,, H. Lawless...	15	,, P. Delamotte C. B.	80
,, Geo. Collett...	25	,, T. Blackwell...	10
,, J. Hurst.. ...	8	,, J. P. Buchanan.	5
,, W. K. Fogerty.	30	,, J. Hyslop.. ...	12
,, H. Barr..	20	,, W. S. Boyd...	50
,, De Ramos...	15	,, J. Harrison...	10
,, J. Bird.....	30	,, James Boyd..	15
,, P. de Souza...	5	,, Hugh Gibb.. ...	25
,, H. Ingle.. ..	20	,, F. Webb... ..	30
,, W. Christian.	5	,, J. C. Ibbs... ..	15
,, John Lawless.	10	,, R. Moresby...	20
,, G. W. Leech...	50	,, H Ormsby..	20
,, F. Compton..	50	,, J. G. Griffith...	20
,, W. Howard..	50	,, W. Cormack...	20
,, C. B. Cotgrave.	20	,, H. G. Gordon.	50
,, C. B. Skinner.	50	,, W, Crawford.	20
,, R. McKim	20	,, —Clarendon ...	5
,, —Armstrong.	10	,, J. Macleod....	20
,, G. Rowley.....	25	,, G. Grant....	20
,, D. Davidson...	30	,, R. Frith..	15
,, J. Skinner.....	25	,, A. McAulay..	15
From the Funds of the Lodge Benevolent & Brother John Skinner.....	300	,, Haggart... ..	30
		,, Carapit.... ...	15
		,, T. Valiant, K. H.	30
Brother George Buist	10	,, —Herrick.. ...	20
,, Baxter..	30		
,, H. F. Boaden.	20	Total subscribed from 20th to 23d Inst. Rupees.. ..	2052
,, E. M. Willoughby.....	25		
,, R. H. MacIntosh.....	25	Of the above sum Rupees 600 were handed over to the Reverend Geo. Candy on Saturday last.	
,, W. Blowers..	20		
,, J. A. Chalmers	25		
,, C. S. Evans...	20		

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

From the Calcutta Courier, June 10.

With very great pleasure we draw the attention of our native readers to an advertisement which appears in our first page, offering a Prize of 200 Rs. for the best essay on "NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION."

We long since recorded our opinion that to improve that education was one of the most efficient modes of ameliorating native society, and that all history proclaims that man is never more than half civilized where woman is not his *life's helpmate* and *companion*, and not, as in India, the plaything of his sensuality.

We would impart a warning word or two of advice to those who purpose to compete for the prize. Do not content yourselves with mere declaration about domestic happiness, and against fettering ignorance. Give facts—sketch from the life the usual amount of information possessed by a native female—exhibit her as she is—contrast her with the women of higher civilized nations—show how unfit she is to be an adviser to her husband, or as an instructress to her children. Point out what she is capable of attaining to, by any instances which Indian history, public or private, suggests. Give, we repeat, facts, illustrations, and their legitimate deductions, but don't deal in mere "froth, fumes, and flowers."

(*From a Native Correspondent.*)

The followers of the late Raja Rammohun Roy, seem to have been roused from a state of dormancy into which they have fallen since the death of that illustrious Hindoo. With a mind highly cultivated, and a discernment the most subtle, if not the most philosophical, that distinguished Vedantist, as he is generally called, propagated the doctrines of his creed with a degree of zeal which could never have been satisfied with anything short of the conversion of the whole Hindoo race to Vedantism. His success was not proportionate either to the intensity of his zeal or to the devotedness in his pursuits. It was true that he reclaimed many of his countrymen from the absurdities and abominations of idolatry, and instilled in their minds the vague and extravagant doctrines of Vedantism, but the change he wrought in the moral constitution of his followers, was but ill-calculated to renovate the spirit and sanctify the soul. Teaching that our duties, as moral agents, can be learnt with sufficient clearness from the light of nature, and leaving the Supreme Being no other perfections, or attributes, than those which belong to the Great First Cause, he strayed the minds of his followers into the dark mazes of scepticism. Vedantism, for aught we know, is a kind of Deism, and, like it, countenances opinions which have a tendency to overthrow rather than to strengthen the moral government of God. To a latitudinarian sceptic, or an unprincipled freethinker, it presents a fascinating aspect, attempting lure, because he finds in it a sanction for the most licentious conduct; but to a heart thirsting for divine truths, it presents nothing beyond the loose, vague, and indeterminate notions of subtle Deism. The contemplated Mission of the Vedantists may therefore allure to their standard, by the dexterity of their sophistry, the young and the superficial, but it will never succeed in regenerating the spirit of a sincere inquirer after divine truths.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

WHIG DINNER IN NORTH CHESHIRE.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, April 29.*)

Mr. E. J. Stanley, Clerk of the Treasury, Whig Whipper-in, and a considerable dispenser of Government patronage, dined at Stockport, on Wednesday, with large party of his constituents. The immediate cause of this muster was the canvass of that division of the county by the Conservative candidate, Mr. C. Leigh. The Major of Stockport was in the chair: and Mr. Coppock, Town-Clerk of Stockport, Officiated as Vice-President. The Court toasts having been given, the Mayor proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," in a few common-place phrases about the necessity of supporting them, and the blame which attached to the people for not supporting them with sufficient energy, etc. Mr. Stanley, in returning thanks, dwelt upon the superiority of Whigs over Tories. Hardly one great measure for the amelioration of the country had passed which had not the support of Whigs and the hostility of Tories. In proof of this, he could refer to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, Municipal Reform, abolition of Slavery, mitigation of the Criminal Code. It was necessary in public affairs to advance or recede; and he perceived symptoms of the determination of the Tories to go back. Influential men in their party avowed the necessity of repealing the Catholic Relief Act; and *it was said* that Sir Robert Peel had repented of his error in 1829, and was about to retrace his steps. Then there was Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill—

"Of all the atrocious bills, as far as he understood the nature of that bill it was the worst. The object of it was a bill of pains and penalties to any elector who might endeavour to get that franchise which the law gave him. Why had this bill been brought in? It had been brought in because the electors of Ireland were not subservient to the Tories. It was to punish the people of Seland because they had returned men to Parliament determined to support her Majesty's Ministers, because those Ministers had rendered the connection of Ireland with this country a blessing for the first time these six hundred years. No man could say that that country returned men who did not represent its feelings. A successful fight against the franchises of Ireland would lead to a successful fight against the franchises of England."

Had the Tories the confidence of the House of Commons, or of the Queen?—

"They tried a vote of confidence at the beginning of the session, and were defeated. They rid again at the end of the session, and seemed not more likely of success than before. Had they the confidence of her Majefty? They seemed to think that of no consequence just now. There seemed to be no prospect of a change in the Government. He believed that the opinions entertained by her Majesty's Ministers were the opinions of the great majority of the people; and he believed and trusted that the people of this country would not withdraw their support."

His own health brought Mr. Stanley again before the company; when he spoke briefly, and the only noticeable part of his speech related to the Corn-laws—

"He was not in favour of a total and unconditional repeal, He thought it would be unjust to reduce those who had been depending on the Corn-laws to a free trade in corn all at once; but he was for a moderate fixed duty, which he thought would be sufficient for the purposes we had in view."

The other speakers were Mr. Brockelhurst, Mr. H. Marsland, Mr. C. Hindley, Mr. H. Coppock, and Mr. Gaskell. Mr. Brocklehurst said he had voted both ways on the Corn question; he had been a supporter of the present laws, but, after reading many pamphlets, was now convinced that they must be altered. Mr. Marsland avowed himself a supporter of the present Ministers: though he disapproved of their conduct in some respects, he thought them better than the Tories. Mr. Hindley called attention to the relative strength of parties in North Cheshire, and seemed to admit that his own opinions had lately veered towards Conservatism—

"You have known me many ysars; we have fought together, brother electors, many arduous battles. You, gentlemen of Stockport, know how many fights we have fought in order to get rid of certain difficulties connected with the Church. We have fought, and we fought triumphantly; and we shall fight still, and go on to victory; but at the same time, I must say that at the present moment I think we ought not to be too sanguine. I must now breathe the language of caution. The time has been after the passing of the Reform Bill, when my opinion was asked respecting the bringing forward of two Reform candidates for North Cheshire. I said, let us bring forward two candidates. Well, we brought forward Admiral Tollemache in conjunction with Mr. Stanley, and we tried the county. We were then in the heat of the Reform Bill—we brought forward two candidates, and were defeated. The question now is, what course ought we to pursue on the present occasion? We are threatened with two hostile candidates. Is it your wish that we should bring forward a second Reform candidate?—(Cries of "Yes!") *I wish we had a chance.* I am not for any compromise of opinion. I could wish to have a second Reform candidate along with Mr. Stanley,—(Cries of "Let us try.") If you do try, gentlemen, you *will lose both.* My earnest advice to all my all my brothers of this divison of the county is, to be satisfied if we can only return Mr. Stanley.—(Cries of "hear, hear!" and "No"! Why do I say so? Why, people of Stockport can meetin. Can you carry two Reform Members for Macclesfield?—(A pause.) I say, when you look to the county constituency, it would be the height of fully and madness to try two Reform candidates, till you have secured two Reform Members for both your towns. I felt particularly anxious about this because, since I have gone to Parliament, I candidly tell you my views have undergone some change. Some people say they have changed to Conservative or Tory. My sole desire is to see the welfare and happiness of the people secured; and I care nothing about Whigs or Tories, except in———I conceive their views and intentions are calculated for the welfare of the people of England.

Mr. Coppock thought it was premature to decide whether they should have two candidates or one; and Mr. Gaskell recommended early preparation at all events.—(Spectator.)

IRISH ELECTION FRAUDS.

To show the need of Lord Stanley's bill to prevent fraud in the registration of Irish voters, we quote the following claim in the county of Limerick—

"William Scott, of Boskill, claimed to be re-registered as a £50 freeholder under a certificate of 1832, when registries were effected in this county without opposition. In his crossexamination by M. Mounsell, it appeared that at the time of his having obtained the certificate as a £50 freeholder, he had previously parted with his interest in the property to Mr. R. White, for a large consideration; and claimant reserved to himself four acres, subject to the head-rent of £2 an acre, and of these four he let three to the parish-priest. As a £50 freeholder out of the house and one acre of ground he now sought to register! The applicant was rejected. Is it possible that any case could afford a stronger illustration of the necessity for annual revision under Lord Stanley's bill?"

In Galway, Carlow, and Sligo Counties, the Conservatives claim a majority on the registries. (Dublin E. Mail.)

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

When the Commons met on Wednesday, Sir Charles Lemon reported the decision of the Cambridge Election Committee, declaring the election of Mr. Manners Sutton to be void; that neither the petition nor the opposition to it were frivolous or vexatious; that Mr. Sutton had, by his agents, been guilty of bribery and treating; and that an extensive and corrupt system of treating prevailed on the part of many influential members of the constituency of Cambridge.

On the motion of Mr. Warburton, the report of the evidence before the Committee was brought up and ordered to be printed.

Sir John Walsh asked Sir Charles Lemon wherher he meant to move for a new writ for Cambridge?

Sir Charles Lemon had no such intention.

Sir John Walsh wished to do nothing against established precedent, but as a member of the Committee, he must state his decided opinion, that whenever the evidence should be printed and placed in the hands of members, it would clearly appear that there was no ground or case whatever for any general measure of severity against the borough of Cambridge. It appeared to him, that by suspending the writ, the borough was to a certain degree punished. (*Cries of "Order, order!"*)

The Speaker thought Sir John Walsh must see the inconvenience at the present time of making observations which might lead to a discussion.

Lord John Russell hoped it would be understood now, as in the Ludlow case, that any Member who thought it right to move for a new writ should give notice of his motion.

TRIAL OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Mr. William Gladstone referred to a statement in the newspapers, that certain British subjects had been tried and sentenced in Canton to a term of imprisonment in this country on a charge of being implicated in the death of a Chinese. It was said that these prisoners could not be legally detained, and that they had been discharged by an order from the Home Office, issued in conformity with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown. Would Mr. Fox Maule say whether this statement was correct?

Mr. Maule replied—

It was perfectly true that the five seamen in question had been tried in China by a court constituted by Mr. Elliot, and had been sentenced to a certain term of imprisonment. Upon that being reported to the Government, the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was taken by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs upon the subject. The Law Officers gave it as their opinion that it was not quite clear that the court constituted by Mr. Elliot could sentence these individuals to be imprisoned in English prisons; and upon the whole they recommended that as soon as the parties arrived in this country they should be set at liberty. They arrived by the Diana a few days ago, and in consequence of that opinion they were liberated immediately upon their arrival.

WAR WITH NAPLES.

Lord Mahon wished Lord John Russell to state whether Government had received intelligence that hostilities with Naples had actually commenced? News to that effect had arrived in town.

Lord John Russell was not aware that such accounts had been received. When he saw Lord Palmerston two hours ago, no news of the kind had reached the Foreign Office.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS BILL.

Sir Eardley Wilmot moved the further consideration of the report upon this bill.

Mr. Barneby moved an amendment to postpone the further consideration for six months.

Mr. Pryme and Mr. Darby supported the amendment.

The House divided; and agreed to proceed with the bill by a majority of 70 to 20.

It was agreed to exclude "misdemeanours" from the bill, and confine its operation to thefts.

Shortly afterwards the House was "counted out."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of Aberdeen gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would introduce a bill to remove doubts respecting the admission of ministers into benefices in Scotland. As it was possible he should delay the further progress of the bill for some time, he would state its nature and chief provisions on introducing it.

AGITATION IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of Westmeath called Lord Melbourne's attention to the political agitation, of unusual intensity, now carried on in Ireland by Mr. O'Connell; who had frequently boasted that a high legal office had been offered to him, and he had never been contradicted by any member of her Majesty's Government—

That gentleman took upon himself to call to account every Member of the House of Commons who did not choose to follow in his wake in that blind support of the Government, without which, as every body knew, Government could not exist five minutes. He felt called upon to ask the noble Viscount whether he would avow the confederation which existed between him and the honorable gentleman; and whether, in conformity with the oath which he, in common with every other Press of that House had taken, he had told his Sovereign what would be the effect of repealing the Union upon the empire at large, and what would be the effect of the present agitation upon Ireland itself? He wished to ask the noble Viscount whether the Law Officer of the Crown had been instructed to attend those meetings, either themselves or by their agents, for the purpose of instituting prosecutions with respect to them? Those meetings had been advertised to take place, in the Irish papers; and, therefore, it was impossible for her Majesty's Government to say they were not aware of them.

Lord Melbourne replied—

He was quite aware of the system of agitation which the noble Marquis said had lately commenced in Ireland. That agitation was certainly not new—it was an old system of agitation newly revived; and it was not quite so intense as it had been on former occasions. With respect to the question, whether he disapproved of it or not, he had only to say that he had always disapproved of proceedings of a similar nature. With respect to the confederation to which the noble Marquis had referred, as there existed no such confederation, there could be no intention of continuing that which did not exist. With respect to the advice that had been given to her Majesty on the subject, that was a question on which he could not give a specific or precise answer.

Lord Westmeath said, it was only necessary to refer to the newspapers to see that the confederation alluded to did exist.

Lord Holland called Lord Westmeath to order—it wast most disorderly to refer to newspapers in that House.

Lord Westmeath said, if he were a member of the Government he should be exceedingly sorry to get rid of questions in that way.—*Spectator, May 2.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 2.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 28.—The Cambridge, 78, Capt, Barnard, is ordered from Plymouth to Spithead, to fit for the reception of a diplomatic gentleman going to some Italian state.

The Pearl, 20, Commander Frankland, has received her orders for Rio Janeiro, and will sail shortly.

The Pandaloon, 10, Lieut. Tryon, has sailed for Plymouth.

The Rodney, 92, Commodore Parker, sailed from Gibraltar 10th inst.

The Success hulk has been towed to Spithead, preparatory to commencing operations on the wreck of the Royal George.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Captain*: F. T. Michell, to the Magicienne, vice Burnett, dec.—*Commander*: G. Mausell, to the Wasp, vice Hon. W. D. A. Pelham—*Lieutenants*: J. C. Provost, to the Victor; C. Postle, to the Vanguard; R. A. Newman, to the San Josef, for Plymouth ordinary: J. Nichlas, to be chief officer of Coast-Guard—*Master*: R. Thompson, acting to Vanguard—*Mates*: H. Ley, to the Vanguard; P. W. May, to the Excellent—*Masters' Assistants*: R. Read, to the Victory; G. H. Forster, to the Jupiter—*Midshipmen*: T. G. Carmichael, to the Magicienne; T. Fortescue, to the Vanguard—*Vol., 1st Class*: A. De Horsey, to the Vanguard.

PARIS,—MAY 2, 1840.

Yesterday having been a holiday on account of the King's fête, no business was transacted on the Stock Exchange.

Yesterday, on occasion of his fête, the King received in the throne-room of the Tuileries the Ministers and Marshals of France, the Diplomatic Body, the Deputation from the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, the Law Courts, the Institute, the Clergy of Notre Dame, the Municipal Council, and the civil and military authorities of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise. The attendance was numerous and brilliant. Addresses were delivered by the diplomatic body and the various deputations, to which his Majesty replied with great warmth of feeling.

To-morrow, Sunday, the Royal Family will dine in the gallery of Louis XIII., in the Palace of Versailles. The theatre and the interior of the Palace will be lighted up in the evening.

Major-General Wright of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. John Wright of Naples, had yesterday the honour of being presented to, and were most graciously received by his Majesty the King of the French, on occasion of his Majesty's fête. These gentlemen were introduced by his Excellency Lord Granville.

The fineness of the weather yesterday was highly propitious to the King's fête. The Tuileries Gardens and the Place de la Concorde, where the new Fountains played for the first time, as well as every part of the Champs Elysées where amusements were provided for the people, were unusually crowded. The Barrière du Trône was equally thronged, and the recently raised statue of Liberty on the top of the column of the Place de la Bastille, formed the centre of attraction for a dense circle of constantly renewed spectators. The usual amusements at the temporary theatres in the Camps Elysées attracted extraordinary crowds, all anxious to witness the overthrow of Abdel Kader and his Arabs, whose renown among the French people has wonderfully increased since the attack of Mazagran. The mât-de-cocagne afforded infinite amusement. In the evening the public buildings were brilliantly lighted up, and the new illumination by gas was applied all along the avenue of the Champs Elysees, producing a splendid effect. At about half-past eight the fireworks on the Quai d'Orsay and at the Barrière du Trône went off: some of the smaller pieces were excellently got up, but the bouquet was unusually scanty and brief in its duration. On the whole this part of the fete cannot be said to have been so good as usual. We have not heard of any accidents having occurred.

The King has granted permission to M. de Bacourt, his Ambasador to the United States of America, to accept and wear the Grand Cross of the Order of Fidelity, conferred upon him by the Grand Duke of Baden, at whose Court he was the representative of France.

We are in receipt of Madrid papers of 25th ult. The committee on Gen. Seoane's motion for inquiring into the ministerial conduct of the Count de Torino, have reported that there is no ground whatever for any inculpation of that nobleman; a result hailed as a decided triumph by his friends.

A letter from Munich states that M. d'Abel, has obtained leave of absence for three months, which is believed to be equivalent to a kind of honourable reprimand for his conduct towards Prince Wallerstein.

The *Leipsic Gazette* gives the following from Warsaw:—"The English missionaries in Poland, for the conversion of the Jews, who consisted of four Englishmen, or Germans under the Ministry of Golowin, and who were protected by the government, are now prohibited from holding meetings or preaching sermons. It is known that during the war they played the part of spies and informers."

The *Vienna Gazette* states that Professor Berres has just discovered a process for the reproduction of Daguerréotype impressions with great facility. By this process, the drawing and all the preparations for the reproduction can, it is said, be made in the space of an hour.

The *Courier du Bas-Rhin* states that a rumour had been current at Strasbourg for two days that Prince Louis, son of Don Carlos, whose expected arrival in France had been for some time placed under the surveillance of the Police of Strasbourg. It appears certain, says this journal, that a young Spaniard from Munich, the bearers of a passport delivered under the name of Lopez de Bustamente, son of a member of the Cortes, arrived on Saturday last at one of the hotels of Strasbourg, and that, in consequence of his strong resemblance to the description given of the Prince, he had been detained prisoner in the hotel. On Monday, in consequence, as it was said, of a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, he was sent off in the mail to the Capital, accompanied by a gendarme.

A German correspondent writes as follows:

"Many of your readers, espicially those who

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for the benefit of their health have been ordered, the waters of Wildbad (kingdom of Wurtemberg) a will learn with pleasure that what has long been a desideratum, a splendid as well as comfortable inn, upon a most liberal and magnificent scale, has been established there by a spirited nobleman of the country for the convenience of patients resorting thither for the benefit of their health. The building, which is very capacious, contains one hundred and twenty rooms of different sizes, besides a saloon for one hundred and eighty persons to dine in, all very elegantly furnished. The adjacent country is one of the finest in Europe, and the scenery surrounding the hotel most delightful, and has there, been very appropriately called "*The New Grand Hôtel Belle Vue.*" There are excellent stables and coach-houses for 26 carriages attached to the place I understand that all charges are set down upon a card, which must be very comfortable for those who are unacquainted with the language, and prevent every possible imposition on the part of the waiters.

After the *Sesostris*, Levant steamer, had arrived at Marseilles the other day, her store of coals was found to be on fire. The ignition is supposed to have been caused by the decomposition of the sulphureous matter in the coal. She was immediately towed to the entrance of the port, and after considerable exertions the fire was got under, without any serious damage having been caused."

"The Chamber of Commerce of Paris," says the *Indicateur* of Bordeaux, "having been consulted as to the ports which should be made the stations of the great lines of steam navigation, has given its opinion that the line of Mexico should be granted to Bordeaux."

The *Perpignan Journal* informs us that the departments bordering upon the Mediterranean, have been visited by so much rain that serious disasters have been occasioned by the abundance of water. The quantity of rain which fell at Perpignan during three days of the last week, was so great that great that the department the comwas manaced with general inundation and all the municipations of the department were intercepted. The mails were not able to reach their destination and those from the interior did not arrive untill long after the usual time. Some of the bridge were carried away, roads were broken up, and the new basin in construction at Port Vendres, was inundated by the water which rushed with violence from the surrounding hills. The railroad laid down for the works was injured, and the waggons and machines used in this great enterprize were swept into the mud.

A woman died recently at Batilly, in the Loire, aged 90, leaving 120 children and grandchildren. There is living in the same village a god-daughter of this woman, who is 85 years of age and whose god-father is 95.

A very fine and valuable picture has just been discovered by M. de Grailly, a landscape painter, in the following manner. He was looking over an old second-hand iron-shop in Paris, to see if there was any object of curiosity worth purchasing when he perceived, on the table where the family took their meals, an old painting, which served as a cover, and which was filled with Arabesque figures, the colours of which were lost under an accumulation of grease and dirt, and which was very much injured by having had saucepans put upon it as they were taken from the fire. On turning over the cover, M. de Grailly found that the under part of the canvas represented a fine landscape. He purchased the painting for a very trifling sum; and, having had it cleaned, saw that it was a representation of the *Worship of the Golden Calf*, but he had no idea as to who the master was; until, looking over some old engravings in the Bibliotheque Royale, he found, in the *Liber de Verita* of the Cabinet of Prints, Vol. II. No. 148, a sketch, by Claude Lorraine, representing the whole of this picture. He was still at a loss, however, to account for the Arabesque figures on one side, which where emblems of love and coquetry; but supposed that it had served as the cover of a rich coffer, containing presents of value on the occasion of the marriage of a sovereign. This appeared the more probable, as there were marks ofs the place where the hinges had been According to the date of the picture (Feb. 3, 1659 it would appaer that it was sent by Louis XIV. to Marguerite de Savoie, when Mazarin was endeavouring to negotiate a marriage with that Princes. This idea is strengthened by the fact, that this picture was for a long time in the cabinet of the Countess of Verenne, whose lover was Victor Amedeus, King of Sardinia, and who had probably presented her with it.

"At Tamworth yesterday the Townshend Club had their annual dinner. This Society has for its object the promotion of independence in Tamworth the extermination of Peel dictation and corruption, the support of Liberal principles in government, and, more espicially, the return of Captain Townshend, R. N. The Chair was filled by Marmion Edward Ferers Esq., of Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire, the representative of his relative. Captain Townshend, now in command of her Majesty's ship *Tyne*, at present forming part of our squadron off Naples. Mr. Ruffe, a tried friend of the Liberal cause, filled the vice chair; and the company consisted of about 150 of the brough electors, who are anxious to liberate their old town from the thraldom of Drayton Manor.—(Globe.)

A letter frsm French Cerdagna of 24th ult., in the *France* of Toulouse says,—"A cloud of priests flying from the environs of Solsona have just come into France over this frontier, under the terror of a sanguinary conflict, between the Christinos and Carlists each of whom were marching upon Solsona. The latter are said to amount to between 10,000 and 12,000 men, with several pieces of artillery, their intention being decidedly not only to prevent its being revictualled, but also to besiege it. Among these priests it is suspected that there are many other persons, who have assumed the same garb, in order to elude the vigilance of the French police."

According to a Toulon letter, in the *Courier de Lyon*, the United States ship of the line *Ohio*, and the corvette *Cyane*, will be stationed in the Bay of Naples, together with a French squadron of three sail of the line, a corvette and a steamer, during the negotiations between England and Naples. These ships, added to the British and Neapolitan squadrons will make a total of nine sail of the line, and many other ships of war, which will soon be assembled in the Bay of Naples.

"The Captain Pacha," says a letter from Alexandria, "has acted with extreme severity towards several officers and sub-officers of the Turco-Egytian fleet; since his appointment the command fifteen officers have been degraded, and several sub-officers have been sentenced to receive 300 or 400 strokes of the bastinado."

The anniversary of the Greek revolution, as a letter from Athens, 12th ult., in the *Augsbury Gazette*, states, was celebrated there on the 6th by a *Te Deum* in the cathedral, at which their Majesties were present. In the evening there was a brilliant illumination, but it is stated that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ambassadors did not have their residences illuminated. Nothing was positively known as to the treaty of commerce with Turkey, but it was said that the King hesitated to ratify it, as he thinks M. Zographos has made too many concessions to the Porte. One of the defects in the treaty, complained of by the Greek nation, is that Greek subjects residing in Turkey are not like those of other governments placed under the jurisdiction of their ambassador, but rendered amenable to the Turkish tribunals. M. Zographos is reproached also with having given up the question of coast navigation, which is so important to Grece.

A correspondent at Stockholm, of the *Augbsury Gazette*, 6th ult., states that M. Posse and M. Tachreuses, two of the new Ministers, who are partisans of the free trade principle, have assisted in the preparation of the new tariff, and would not fail, it was supposed, to obtain for it the sanction of the King. It is supposed the new tariff will, if adopted, have a sensible effect upon the trade of Gremany with Sweden.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—
CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

From the Naval and Military Gazette, April 4.

[This Document (which is different, in material respects, from all others) is prepared exclsively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"]

Regs. and Corps	Stations of Serv. Troops & Comps.	Stations of De pots.	Date of going on For. Serv	Returned from For. Serv	Whence Returned
1st L.G.	HydePrk	... ..	.. ..	Jan 16	France.
2nd do.	Windsor.	... ...	....	Feb. 16	France.
R.H.G.	Regent's Park..	.. ..	....	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada. .	York.	11 May 28		
2nd do.	Glasgow.	.. ...	....	Nov. 18	France.
3rd do.	Piershill.	... ...	....	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Birmingham ...	.. ...	.. .. ..	May 13	Portugal
5th do.	Nottingham ...	... ..	....	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Manchester ...	.. ..	....	1808	Bu. Ayres
7th do.	Leeds ..	.. ...	....	1763	Holland.
1st Drs.	Sheffield .	... ..	....	Jan. 16	France
2nd do.	Ballincollig.....	.. ..	.. ..	Jan. 16	France
3d L. do.	Bengal..	.. ..	July 37		
4th L. do.	Bombay .	... ..	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Dublin...	.. ...	.. ..	Nov 18	France
7th Hus.	Canada. .	York.	11 May 38		
8th do	Leeds ...	.. ..	....	May 23	Bengal
9th Lan.	Ipswich .	... ..	....	May 13	Portugal
10th Hs.	Dorchester ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	Mar 28	Portugal
11th L D	Canterbury..	.. ..	....	June 38	E. Indies
12th Ls.	Brighton	.. ...	.... ..	Mar 28	Portugal
13th L D	Madras 4	.. ..	Feb 19		
14th do	Honslow	.. ..	.... ..	July 14	Spain
15th Hs.	Madras..	.. ...	11 July 39		
16th Ls.	Bengal..	.. ..	Juue 22		
16th do.	Dundalk.	... ...	.. .. ..	May 23	Bombay
Gr. Gds.	Portman				
1st bn.	St. B.	.. ...	.. ..	1828	Portugal
2d bn.	Canada..	.. ..	Apr. 38		
3d bn.	Wellington B	... ..	....	Nov 18	France
Colds G.	St. J.'s				
1st bn.	Wood ..	... ..	....	July 15	France
2d bn.	Canada .	... ..	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.	St. Grge's				
1st bn.	B... ...	.. ..	....	July 14	France
2nd bn.	The Tower... ...	... ..	....	1828	Portugal
1st Ft.		Paisley.	25 Nov 39		
1st bn.	Gibraltar	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2d bn.	Canada. .	Canterb.	Feb 25		
2nd Ft.	Bombay.	Chatham	June 22		
3d do.	Bengal...	Canterb.	Oct. 31		
4th do.	Madras .	Castlebar	6 Dec 31		
5th do.	Cephalonia ..	Canterb.	July 21		
6th do.	Bombay.	Cork.	11 Nov. 39		
7th do.	Gibraltar	Gurnsey...	16 June 30		
8th do.	Halifax, N.S...	Canterb.	24 Nov. 22		
9th do.	Bengal...	.. ..	.. ..	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl
10th do.	Burnley .	Haslr	3 Jan. 27		
11th do.	Canada .	Brecon...	27 Sept 37		
12th do.	Mauritus	Chatham	12 Jan. 23		
13th do.	Bengal...	Chester..	12 Feb. 36		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Plymth..	26 May 27		
15th do.	Canada .	Chatham	18 Aug 19		
16th do.	Bengal..	Chatham	1830 & 31		
17th do.	Bombay .	Chatham	10 Jan. 37		
18th do.	Bombay	Dublin ...	.. ..	27 Aug 36	W. Indies
19th do.	Dublin ...	Stockprt.	.. ..	May 37	Bombay
20th do.	Stockprt.	Chatham	1832 & 33		
21st do.	Bengal..	Dublin..	.. ..	24 Apr 37	Jamaica
22d do.	Dublin..	Galway..	22 May 38		
23d do.	Halifax, N. S...	Cork	July. 29		
24th do.	Canada .	Dev	21 Dec. 39		
25th do.	C. of Gd. Hope .	onpt.	May 28		
26th do.	Bengal..	Chatham	6 May 35		
27th do.	C. of Gd. Hope .	Wexford.	Aug 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales.	Chatham	.. ..	Mar 35	Mauritius
29th do.	Woolwich	... ..	22 July 34		
30th do.	Bermuda	Nwry	Jan. 25		
31st do.	Bengal...	Canterb.	8 June 30		
32d do.	Canada .	Spike Isld	7 Jan. 37		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Tynemth.	24 Aug. 29		
34th do.	Canada .	Chatham	4 Jan. 37		
35th do.	Maurtius	Chatham			

Regs & Corpps	Stations of Service Companies	Date of Depots.	Date of going on For. Service.	Returned from For Serv.	Whence Returned
36th do.	America	Limerick	14 Oct. 30		
37th do.	Halifax, N S..	Wat'rford	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Limerick 2... ..	... ...	.... ..	May 26	Bengal
39th do.	Madras	Chatham...	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham...	Dec 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham..	Mar 22		
42d do.	Templemore	.. ..	....	Aug 36	Ionian Isl
43rd do.	Canada	Naas .	4 June 36		
44th do	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Newport	.. ..	....	Mar 28	Madras
46th do.	Gbraltar	Jersey...	5 Oct 37		
47th do.	Malta..	Enniskill...	23 Sept 34		
48th do.	Gbraltar	Fermoy..	19 Sept 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham.	Dec 21		
50th do.	New S Wales	Ditto	July 34		
51st do.	Van D.'s Land	Ditto	July 32		
52nd do.	Barbadoes.... ...	Armagh	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Ionian Islands 4	Plymth.	2 Nov 29		
54th do.	Madras	Canterb.	Feb 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham.	Dec 21		
56th do.	Jamalca 3	Belfast...	5 Dec 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham,	Jan 25		
58th do.	Portsmth	.. ..	....	23 June 39	Ceylon
59th do.	Malta ..	Cork.	Sept 34		
60 Istbn	Ionian Isl 4.. ...	Birr.	6 Oct 30		
2d bn	Ionian Isl	Clonmel...	15 Dec 35		
61st do	Winchester....	.. ..	.... ..	Mar 40	Ceylon
62d do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63d do.	Madras	Ditto	Oct 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Boyle	22 Feb 34		
65th do.	Canada	Clare Cas.	7 Nov 29		
66th do.	Canada	Cork	17 June 27		
67th do.	Barbadoes 5	Butterant.	14 Jan 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Cork	Sept 34		
69th do.	N Brunswick	Youghal	3 Dec 31		
70th do.	St Vincent ...	Fermoy	3 Apr 34		
71st do.	Canada	Stirling	20 Apr 38		
72d do.	C of Gd Hope 4	Dundee	July 28		
73d do	Canada	Sheerness.	4 Sept 27		
74th do.	Trinidad, &c.	Fermoy	16 Oct 34		
75th do.	C of G H	Devonport.	May 30		
76th do.	Barbadoes.... ...	Enniskillen.	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Hull	21 Nov 37		
78th do.	Edinburg	.. ...	.... ..	9 Feb 38	Ceylon
79th do.	Manchester	.. ..	....	Oct 36	Canada
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham.	Mar 37		
81st do.	Barbadoes	Hull	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Jamaica	Portsmth	12 Jan 37		
83rd do.	Canada	London	15 May 34		
84th do.	Kilkenny	.. ...	....	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymth	5 July 36		
86th do.	Bolton	... ..	.... ..	Apr 37	W. Indies
87th do.	Mauritius	Dublin..	Feb 34		
88th do.	Dublin	.. ...	....	Sept 36	Ionian Isl
89th do.	Antigua	Portsmth	21 Oct 35		
90th do.	Ceylon	Dover	16 Nov 35		
91st do.	C. & St. Helena	Aberdeen	10 Nov 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Mullingar Et.	21 Feb 24		
93rd do.	America	Georg	23 Jan 38		
94th do	Madras	Chatham	4 Oct 38		
95th do	Ceylon	Carlisle.	13 Oct 38		
96th do	Manchester 8	.. ..	....	Sept 35	N. Ameri
97th do	Dublin	.. ..	....	Sept 36	Ceylon
98th do	New cas, on T,	... ..	.... ..	June 37	C of G H
99th do.	Athlone	.. ..	....	5 Oct 37	Maurtius
Rifle Br.					
1st bn	Weedon	.. ..	....	Sept 36	America
2.1 bn.	Windsor	.. ..	....	June 37	Ionian Isl

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W I Reg, Demerara, &c.	R African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do, N Provid, & Honduras.	R Newf. Vet Cos, Newfoundladn.
Ceylon Rifle Reg, Ceylon.	R Malta Fenc, Malta
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of Good Hope.	

2 Ord to Gibraltar. 3 Ord to N. America. 4 Ord. home. 5 Ord to N. America. 8 Ord to N. S. Wales.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

(*From Galignani's Messenger, May 6*)

The spring fashions have at length made their appearance, and by their beauty and variety make us amends for their somewhat tardy approach This month, indeed, presents us with an elegant, though singular *melange* of modes, for while out-door dress is assuming the lightness and simplicity of summer costume, evening toilettes still retain in a great degree the gorgeousness of winter dress.

BONNETS.—We must introduce a novelty that is likely to become extremely fashionable; it is a crape bonnet of rather a full colour; we have already seen several of blue, lilac, and green; they are drawn bonnets, but are not lined. The trimmings are various; some are decorated with ribbon only, others with lace; flowers are also a good deal used. Roses, jessamine, lily of the valley, and white lilac, with light green folliage. These bonnets have the brims small, round, and rather open; the rice straw ones are of two sorts, those that have the brim and rather close, reminding us of that prettiest and most youthful of all bonnets, the bibi, and those with the brim more open and quite round. Several of the former are trimmed with nœnds and twisted rouleaus of coloured gauze, disposed in a very novel and tasteful style. The others are either trimmed with feathers, or else with three ornaments. They are branches of the bastard senna tree, each disposed somewhat in the style of a tassel, from which barbes of morabouts, knotted, issue. Rice-straw bonnets; the interior of the brims are trimmed with barbes of marabouts instead of flowers; the effect is very tasteful, and particularly becoming to dark-haired belled. Silk bonnets are composed of light grey reps, adorned with tufts of myositis, or of mignionette, tastefully placed on one side, and those of pale lemon-coloured satin, covered with a demi-voile of lace, and trimmed with tufts of Easter daisies.

MORNING DRESS.—Silks are decidedly in favour in morning dress. The pelisse robe form is adopted for silks, the corsages are made rather more open on the bosom, and that is the principal alteration that has taken place. An attempt will be made to bring in tight sleeves, both in morning and half-dress, but if they are at all adopted it will be very partially. The ornaments are of a very novel kind, and give a dressy look to the sleeve. For morning costume some pelisse robes are trimmed round the border with a single flounce; it is deep round the bottom, but turns up on one side, and becomes gradually narrowed till it terminates in a point under the ceinture. Another and more prevalent still, is a trimming composed of biats; there are usually three put pretty close together. They descend down each side of the front in the apron style, and turn back round the border. Peignoirs exhibit no alteration in their form. The beauty of the embroidery, together with the richness of the lace, render these simple morning deshabilles exeessively costly.

The new colours are lilac, pale pink, rose of different shades, emerald and pea-green, and various shades grey, drab, blue, and yellow. (WORLD OF FASHION.)

The nomination of the committee, on the proposion of M. de Remily for the reform of the Chamber of Deputies, has produced a great deal of controversy between the jornals of the differen parties, but as the subject had been already discussed in almost every possible bearing, there is little novelty in the argumenrs which are now brought forward as regard the general question Some peculiar circumstances attending these, nominations, however, give a new interest to the subject. One of them is the letter addressed by Count jaubert, the menister of Public Works, to some of the Ministerial deputies of his own bureaux, recommending the nomenation of M. Quenette, and expressing his desire to see the proposition of M. de Remilly buried in the Committee itself. This letter is commented upon in very strong terms by the journals of the Opposition as being of on unparliamentaty character, and the attempt to defend the conduct of M. Jaubert by the Ministerial organs is rather a declaration of the willingness of that minister to admit of some reform of the chamber, although he is hostile to the details of M. de Remilly's proposition, that a justification of the course which he has adopted in the bureau of which he is a member, to secure a majority favourable to the views of the government—The *courrier Francais* observes that as the ministry have only obtained 12 more votes in the bureaux than the Conservatives, assisted as they were by some deserters from the extreme Left and the Doctrinaire party, and the Cabinet have only a majority of one on the committee, the aspect of the Chamber, divided thus into two nearly equal fractions, renders a dissolution an act of necessity-This journal approves of the way in which M. Jaubert and M. Thier expressed themselves in the bureaux, which was but a repitition of which they had said in in the Chamber, except that M. Thiers now adds the promise of a bi ion the subject for the next session; but the *courrier* says, the Ministry err in attempting to rally to their standard any portion of the Conservative party, and should rather take a determined stand against it.—The *Constitutionnel*, alluding to the supposed dissidence of opinion in the Cabinet, as inferred from the letter of M. Jaubert' observes that the subsiquent explanation, in which he declares that he is favourable to the principle of reform, although he does not approve of the details of the particular proposition now brought forward, must remove all idea that there really is any difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the question.—The *Debat* repeats all its arguments against the proposed reforms of the Chamber, and regards the attempt to effect it not only as inopportune, but also as practically impolitic. The same jornal, in os article on the Russian expedition against Chiva the total falure of which, it says, can be no longer doubted, enters into a long statement as to the geographical position of the points, the possession of which is aimed at by Russia to show that if another and successful expidition should take place, the consequences as connected with the future political and commercial destinies of Asia will be of very serious importance.

The *France* is very severe on what it calls the senseless and bombastic phraseology employed by M. Pasquier and M. Sauzet in their address to the King on the occasion of his fete, and remarks on the absence from the reply of the King of any acknowledgement of that part of the address in which M. Sauzet alludes to the marriage of the Duke de Nemours, and congratulate his Majesty on the event. The *Quotidienne* is equally severe, more satirical, in its review of thise "harangues de circomstance."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

A couple were arranged at the altar table at Keighley Church, Yorkshire, on Monday, for the purpose of being married. After having got placed in order by the sexton, the minister proceeded; when they came to that part of the service where the ring was wanted, none was to be found, and the real intended husband had gone to buy it. Shortly he came, and produced the ring, which was put upon the book, and afterwards upon the finger of the bride, by the person intended to give her away: they then proceeded to complete the business, the man who had been regularly published standing by. The ceremony being completed, they went into the vestry to register; the minister, having entered them, called upon the person married to sign, and he answered: "It's noone a me, that's t'fello'!" The minister, not half pleased, finding out his mistake, returned with the party to the altarable, and married the woman to her proper lover.—(Globe.)

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